

REPORTS
OF THE
SELECTMEN
AND
SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE,
OF THE
TOWN OF NASHVILLE,
FOR THE YEAR
1842...43.

NASHVILLE :
ALBIN BEARD, PRINTER.
1843.

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE

OF THE

TOWN OF NEWTON

FOR THE YEAR

1881

NEWTON
MASS.
1881

SELECTMENS' REPORT.

EXPENDITURES.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

*Repairs of Highways and Bridges, under the Superintendence
of Thomas Mills, prior to the Division of Nashua.*

Cash paid, to wit :

John Burnham, for repairing tools,	87
Burnham & Livingston, " "	2 37
Moody Blood, for labor,	3 75
Eben Butterfield, for gravel,	1 00
John Butterfield, for labor,	1 00
Stephen Butler, for labor,	2 50
John Cotton, for labor and team,	14 00
James Danforth, " "	47 70
John Dandley, for labor,	1 00
William Farley, " "	4 00
Jonathan B. Foss, " "	2 30
John Harris, Jr. " "	10 25
Thomas Ingalls, for one pick,	1 00
Isaac Lawrence, for labor,	4 50
L. D. Montgomery, " "	1 35
Samuel McKean, for gravel,	1 00
John Major, for labor,	8 25
Nashua Manufacturing Co., for stone,	5 40
Thomas Pearsons, for labor and team,	126 36
Wm. P. Powers, for labor,	1 00
Thomas Mills, " "	35 30
Joel Read, " "	4 75
Leonard Read, " "	12 25

James Roby, for labor,	16 50
Joseph Richards, "	6 20
Preston Robbins, "	1 50
Wm. C. Read, "	6 50
David Roby, for gravel,	5 00
Edwin R. Read, "	75
F. M. Stimson, repair on bridge,	46
Stephen Sawin, for labor,	19 00
Samuel Stimson, "	1 50
Abel Shattuck, for gravel,	1 00
Wm. W. Temple, for labor,	46 70
Gilman Wheeler, "	1 00
Asa Woods, "	2 00
G. & E. Whitford, "	2 75
David Woods, for gravel,	3 00
Rendrick & Tuttle, for tools,	3 34
Paid for plank for bridge,	4 07
	<hr/>
	\$413 17

Repairs of Highways and Bridges, under the Superintendence of Thomas Pearsons, after the Town of Nashville was Organized.

Cash paid, to wit:

Stephen Butler, for labor,	11 40
Curtis Blood, "	5 75
Moody Blood, "	4 00
Michael Clark, "	3 50
James Combs, "	5 50
Jonathan B. Foss, "	2 50
Joseph Hills, "	8 00
John Harris, "	3 00
Robert Harris, "	3 50
Simon B. Hill, "	2 00
Stilman Holmes, "	1 50
Eben Harris, "	3 00
George R. Johnson, for breaking roads,	4 00
Joseph Moses, for labor,	4 50
R. A. McClary, "	2 00
Samuel McKean, for stone,	3 00
John Major, for labor,	10 00
Levi H. Newton, for labor and stone,	4 20
Thomas Pearsons, for labor, team, &c.	114 38
P. Patterson, for labor,	2 00
Thaddeus Parker, "	5 90
Charles H. Read, for labor and team,	9 00
Joseph Richards, for labor,	2 00
Mr. Russell, "	1 50
Reuben Spalding, "	6 00
Stephen Sawins, "	30 67
Wm. W. Temple, "	11 70

John Underwood, for labor,	2 40
Asa Woods, Jr. “	1 60
Elias Waterman, “	5 00
Asa Woods, “	9 50
Warren Woods, “	50
	<hr/> \$283 50

Repairs of Highways and Bridges, under the Superintendence of James Roby, after the Town was Organized.

Cash paid, to wit :	
Abel Blood, for labor,	9 50
Eben Butterfield, “	3 00
John Cotton, “	38
John Conery, “	5 00
C. L. Coburn, “	1 50
Willard Fosdick, “	11 07
William Farley, “	3 50
William Fletcher, “	2 50
Joseph Harris, “	2 00
James Roby, for labor, teams, &c.	61 50
Leonard Read, for labor,	4 50
Jotham Robbins, “	1 50
David Roby, “	50
Benjamin Roby, “	2 00
Isaac McKean, “	2 00
Elijah Leach, “	3 00
Jacob Spalding, “	3 50
A. S. Shattuck, “	15 00
George Shattuck, “	22 00
Beriah Willoughby, “	6 50
Jonas Woods, “	5 00
Asa Woods, “	6 00
Hiram Woods, “	7 72
	<hr/> \$179 17

Repairs of Bridges, &c.

Cash paid, to wit :	
S. R. Bullard, for plank for I. Head bridge,	71 02
S. R. Bullard, “ Nashua bridge,	23 78
John Robinson, for work on I. Head bridge,	5 12
Kendrick & Tuttle, for spikes, nails, &c.	6 42
Sam'l Merrill, for work &c. on Nashua bridge,	5 27
McKean & Co. for spikes for “ “	2 68
Jefferson Rockwood, for painting “ “	9 98
John F. Fosdick, for plank,	9 76
Franklin Foster, for work on Fletcher street,	10 00
Wm. W. Temple, work on bridge, &c.	4 00
	<hr/> \$148 03

Total amount on Highways, Bridges, &c. \$1023 87

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Cash paid, to wit :		
District No. 3,		738 72
“ 4,		130 59
“ 5,		125 05
“ 10,		352 74
A. E. Thayer, for school books,		9 81
L. C. Browne, for services as Sup. Sch. Com.		23 75
Dr. Kittredge,	“	3 00
Dr. Spalding,	“	1 25
		<hr/> \$1384 91

EXPENSE OF PAUPERS.

Cash paid, to wit :		
J. H. Graves, for professional services,		20 00
Relief to Joseph Butterfield,		23 86
“ Isaac Foot,		125 71
“ Nathan Kidder,		10 56
“ J. G. Channel,		76 09
“ Samuel I. Marckres,		6 98
“ William Harris,		17 14
Town of Francetown, relief to Stephen Foot,		21 17
Relief to Ward Putnam's family,		8 00
“ J. H. Coburn,		16 62
“ Mrs. Betsey Winn,		20 27
“ Widow Leland,		9 75
		<hr/> \$356 15

Support of County Paupers.

Support of Mary McCain,		81 62
Relief to Betsey Green and family,		119 90
“ Miss Patten,		2 38
“ Mary Alcot,		1 50
“ Farwell child,		28 00
“ John Ewing's family,		8 79
“ George Fowler,		15 75
R. Spalding, for burying Alpheus Witt,		2 50
		<hr/> \$260 44

POLICE EXPENSES.

Cash paid Samuel Merrill for services,	\$14 50
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BOOKS, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY.

Cash paid, to wit :		
Charles T. Gill, for town books,		40 00
A. Beard, for printing and stationery,		32 49
A. McKean, half ream paper,		1 25
		<hr/> \$73 74

EXPENSE FOR BURYING GROUND.

Cash paid, to wit :	
Charles J. Fox, for land,	100 00
Chase & Shattuck, for stone posts,	59 93
Gage & Parker, for lumber,	27 74
John F. Fosdick, "	46 55
Samuel Merrill, for work, lumber, &c.	14 45
Joel Brown, for labor,	40 83
McKeans & Co. for iron, nails, &c.	15 66
	<hr/> \$305 16

MILITARY EXPENSES.

Cash paid soldier's rations at muster, to wit :	
Capt. Dane's company, 12 men,	6 00
Capt. Bagley's company, 36 men,	18 00
Capt. Bowers's company, 38 men,	19 00
Capt. Gage's company, 10 men,	5 00
Capt. Fiske's company, 11 men,	5 50
Capt. Roby's company, 31 men,	15 50
Capt. Laton's company, 3 men,	1 50
Colonel's staff in Nashville,	50
Capt. Bagley's company, act of July 3, 1838,	28 00
Capt. Roby's company, "	23 00
Capt. Bowers's company, "	17 00
Capt. Gage's company, "	4 00
Capt. Fiske's company, "	9 00
Capt. Laton, Merrimac R. Co. "	1 00
Colonel's staff, "	1 00
Capt. Roby, for powder,	1 86
	<hr/> \$155 86

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash paid, to wit :	
For standard of weights and measures,	26 38
Philips & Senter, for ballot and jury box,	3 25
H. F. Courser, for trunk,	1 75
B. F. Emerson, professional services,	50
Wilkins & Hardy, horse hire,	5 00
J. E. & A. Greeely, for use of hall,	22 00
F. Mead & Co. for plan of town,	48 62
Wm. Boardman, for services as committee man and cash paid out,	32 02
Paid for council,	50 00
Paid J. R. Bagley, services as chairman,	7 50
Thomas Pearsons, Jr. surveying,	8 50
Samuel Merrill, expenses as committee man,	15 00

Perly Foster, expenses as committee man,	15 00
Zebediah Shattuck, expenses as com. man,	13 00
Incidental expenses,	2 10
	<hr/> \$250 62

SERVICES OF SELECTMEN AND TOWN OFFICERS.

Cash paid, to wit :

C. F. Gove, as selectman, committee man, &c.	31 00
F. M. Stimson,	21 31
A. McKean,	47 19
Thomas Pearsons,	14 20
James Roby,	7 00
Robert Moore, as town clerk and com. man,	23 50
Alfred Greeley, Treasurer,	25 00
Thomas Mills, for collecting taxes,	105 00
	<hr/> \$274 20

SELECTMENS' ACCOUNT.

The Selectmen of Nashville for 1842—3, submit the following statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

Receipts.

Amount Taxes assessed,	5683 93
Cash rec'd of the town of Merrimack for	
support of pauper,	76 09
" for Hollis pauper,	16 62
" H. H. Fuller, for license,	30 00
" Old plank sold,	5 62
" of Concord Railroad Co. for work,	4 00
	<hr/> \$5816 26

Disbursements.

For repairs of highways and bridges,	1023 87
Support of schools,	1384 91
Expenses of paupers,	356 15
" county, do.	260 44
Police expenses,	14 50
Books, printing and stationery,	73 74
Burying ground,	305 16
Military expenses,	155 86
Miscellaneous,	250 62
Selectmen and town officers,	274 20
State tax for 1842,	721 52
County " " "	559 64
Abatements,	75 00
Auditing committee,	3 00
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of	357 65
	<hr/> \$5816 26

REMARKS.—The foregoing is the result of our financial operations for the portion of the year since the organization of the town of Nashville. The report shows a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$357 65, and no orders outstanding.

It will be seen, by the report, that the expense of supporting paupers is quite too large, although as small as could be expected under the circumstances—being supported in sundry places—and the Selectmen would recommend the immediate purchase of a Farm for the support of the Poor.

The Selectmen feel themselves called upon, in the discharge of their duty, to return their thanks to Mr. THOMAS MILLS, for the prompt and faithful manner in which he has discharged his duty as Collector of Taxes, his abatements amounting in all, only to the small sum of seventy-five dollars, which for the times, is very moderate.

Errors Excepted,

C. F. GOVE.	}	Selectmen
F. M. STIMSON,		
A. McKEAN.	}	of
THOMAS PEARSONS,		
JAMES ROBY,	}	Nashville.

Nashville, March 8, 1843.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the town, for the purpose of auditing the books and accounts of the selectmen for the current year, have attended to that duty, and found all monies paid by them properly vouched, monies credited duly accounted for, the footings of the several accounts correctly added, and papers properly filed.

HUGH JAMESON,
STEPHEN KENDRICK.

Nashville, March 8, 1843.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

THERE is necessarily some little confusion in the arrangement of the report of the committee, for this year, in consequence of the organization of the town after the summer terms of all the schools had commenced, and which may need a word of explanation. The committee for the town of Nashua, appointed previous to the organization of Nashville, were Messrs. Spalding, Browne and Kittredge. In apportioning the labor for the year, each took in charge schools lying on each side of the line which now forms the southern boundary of this town; and by mutual agreement, this arrangement continued till the expiration of the summer terms.

The committee appointed for this town, after the organization, were Messrs. Browne, Pratt and Channing. Rev. Mr. Pratt soon after tendered his resignation, from the press of other labors, and Rev. Mr. Channing subsequently removed from town. Consequently the whole labor of the schools in this town devolved on the remaining member of the board. And having various other duties to perform, he has been able to devote to the schools but little time over the amount actually required by law, and much less than he could have desired.

He has the satisfaction to report, however, that nothing has occurred to render the discharge of his duties peculiarly unpleasant, or to impair the former reputation of our schools. On the contrary, he has been gratified to observe a growing interest on the part of parents and citizens in general, and a gradual advancement in the qualifications of teachers and the character of the schools.

It is to be hoped that this will continue and increase. A spirit is abroad in the cause of education; and if we would keep pace with the general progress on this subject, we must be awake. The most that is wanting to advance the cause of primary education, and thus wither the root of social evil, is greater interest on the part of parents and guardians, not on-

ly to improve the condition of our schools, but also to elevate the standard of home education. "The school master is abroad," in every town and hamlet; and may it soon be said that *the school master is at home*, in every mansion and in every cottage.

So far as the committee has been able to give attention to individual schools, he would report of them, respectively, as follows :

DISTRICT No. III. The schools in this district have been under the superintendence of Mr. Browne during the year. They have been generally prosperous and have fully sustained the high reputation they had formerly acquired.

The grammar school was taught, during the summer term, by Miss Parkhurst, assisted by Miss Ingalls. Miss Parkhurst is a well qualified and faithful teacher. The school was large, and the order was somewhat disturbed by a few large and wayward boys, one or two of whom were obliged to leave the school.

After this, the school moved very quietly. The attendance was larger than previously, although a different result is shown by comparing the statistical tables of the present and last reports. The average for the summer term of 1841 is given as seventy. But by referring to the record-book of this room, it will be seen that there were never so many as seventy present on a single day; and that the average attendance was less than fifty. There must have been some error in making out the returns, by the teachers, or by the committee in making up the table in the last report.

The school appeared very well at examination, and, as usual in this district, a large number of parents and others, gave the encouragement of their presence to add interest and stimulus to the occasion.

Not the least interesting portion of the daily exercises, in this room, during the summer term, was the singing of the scholars, especially the female portion, in which they greatly excel. These exercises, which are growing into use, are likely to divest the school-room of much of its monotony and dryness, which have often rendered it repulsive to the buoyancy and gayety of youth. And if not allowed to engross a disproportionate amount of time and attention, it is a source of culture and refinement, as profitable as it is pleasing.

The winter term was under the charge of Mr. Pratt, as principal, who enjoyed the advantage of a previous acquaintance with the school, and an established reputation, as a successful teacher, in this community. The committee heard no complaints, and learned, with some surprise, at the close of the term, that some scholars had been dismissed, by the principal, for insubordination.

The school, however, appeared well, at the examination, and unusually so in respect to order, according to the observations of the committee. The exercises were generally good. The declamations and compositions which had formed a part of the exercises at previous examinations were omitted on this occasion. The committee would suggest that in future, these exercises be attended to, and that a whole day be devoted to the examination in this room.

Miss Ingalls' classes appeared well, through the year, especially in reading and enunciation. She is a valuable assistant in the departments of instruction.

The middle department during the summer term, was under the charge of Miss Abbot, who has conducted it with the same success for several seasons past. Her manner is peculiarly pleasant and she seems to enjoy the general good will of both scholars and parents. Her school appeared very well through the term and at the examination. Miss Abbot left at the close of the season and was succeeded by Miss Brastow, who taught the winter term. Miss B. had succeeded admirably in a smaller school, in Nashua, during the past summer. This being her first experience in so large a school, the labor of government was, of course, somewhat difficult, at first, especially as it is her taste to spend considerable time with her classes and give finish to her instructions. She seemed gradually to surmount this difficulty, however, and the school appeared as well as usual at the examination.

The primary department has continued during the year, under the care of Miss Wight, whose very efficient services seem to merit much praise. She has successfully taught and controlled a large number of children with much kindness and cheerfulness and apparent ease. The school has appeared remarkably well through the year.

The parents in this district deserve all credit for the interest they manifest in their school. They often cheer the teachers with their visits ; and one very natural consequence is the almost entire absence of fault finding in the district. The prudential committee too, have done wisely in awarding the teachers a compensation proportionate to their services.

The school-house is a rickety old fabric, and the lower rooms are so uncomfortable that the committee and visitors, at examination, were glad to sit wrapped in their cloaks. This district embraces much of the wealth of the town. And should the citizens erect an elegant town-house, for the men to occupy one day in the year, it should be left without windows till a new school house is built, in order to equalize the comfort of the rising and risen generations.

DISTRICT No. IV. This school was visited during the summer term by Dr. Kittredgé.

But few scholars were present at its commencement, and those few uninterested, and disposed to hurry through their lessons without understanding them. Yet a great and happy change was produced, exhibiting the most satisfactory evidence of the ability and fidelity of the teacher.

Miss Wright's plan of instruction was thorough. The lessons were all studied ; and the scholars drilled till they were understood. Particular attention was given to reading. The scholars were required to study, not only so as to read correctly and understandingly, but with the expectation of being examined in the sounds of the letters, punctuation, definition of words, &c. Consequently the lessons were short ; but the interest and knowledge of the pupils greatly increased. The same thorough mode of instruction appeared to have been applied to every branch of study with the same happy result.

One scholar went nearly through Adams' Arithmetic, and through Wilkins' Astronomy ; and the promptness and correctness of her answers did honor to herself and her teacher. The school increased in interest and numbers ; and the teacher, by securing the respect and obedience of her scholars, the confidence and co-operation of the parents, and by her constant efforts and thorough instructions, exhibited such improvement in the school at its close, as gave general satisfaction.

The winter term, (under the supervision of Mr. Browne,) was taught by Mr. Willoughby. At the commencement, there appeared to be a good degree of interest, and the committee looked for tolerably favorable results. But at the second examination, thirteen weeks from the commencement, there were but six scholars present. The committee has no means of knowing the source of the disaffection, having heard no complaint. Good order prevailed among the few that were present, and the teacher stated that there had been no insubordination during the term.

The examination also gave evidence of fair improvement in study. One scholar had completed Adams' Arithmetic, and appeared familiar with the subject and ready in the solving of original questions. The writing-books were very neat and showed good progress. The committee saw no fault in the teacher or the school. Yet from some cause, much of the cost of the school has been lost to many scholars in the district, which is a matter of deep regret. This school enjoyed quiet and prosperity during the previous year and a half, and it is to be hoped that the last winter is not an earnest of the future.

DISTRICT No. V. The summer term of this school, (superintended by Dr. Spalding, and taught by Miss Sleeper,) was unusually short, and the scholars who attended with any reg-

ularity were very young ; these with some other discouraging circumstances rendered the benefits of the teacher's efforts less apparent than they really were. On the closing examination one class composed of the older children had entirely disappeared, and one or two others were nearly in the same condition. This inconstant attendance was occasioned by the detention of the children to assist in the work at their homes. It would be well if parents could be made to feel that the common maxim, that "you must make hay while the sun shines," may have an application to the cultivation of the youthful mind. If the value of common school instruction were rightly appreciated, parents would not allow ordinary business to interfere with the regular attendance of their children during the few months in which the opportunity is afforded. The few scholars present at the close of the school appeared very well in their studies.

The winter term, under the superintendence of Mr. Browne, was taught by Mr. Farley, to good satisfaction, so far as the superintendent has means of knowing. The school is small, at best. And some half dozen lads, the oldest and most forward in the school, disappeared, as the committee drove up, at the examination. This was very unmanly, and disrespectful to their teacher. No young lad who wishes to be respected and to fill places of honor in life, should ever desert his post at examination. Such conduct is considered cowardly and disgraceful in the soldier, and it is so in the scholar ; for the school is really of more importance to the safety of the country than the army. We shall not print the names of these deserters, this time, hoping they will reconsider their conduct and stand their ground, next year. There is reason to expect that they will, for the teacher stated that they had been obedient and studious through the term. And those scholars who remained at examination gave evidence of good order and improvement in their studies. It was unpleasant, however, to see no parents present and to learn that they had not visited the school.

DISTRICT No. X. The summer term of this school was superintended by Dr. Kittredge. At the commencement, in the upper room, embracing the higher department, the full attendance and good degree of interest manifested by the scholars, and the interest and energy with which the teacher entered upon her labors, gave encouragement of a prosperous term. But the hopes of the committee were not fully realized ; for both the interest and number of scholars diminished, till at its close few were present. Those few, however, gave evidence of improvement.

The school in the lower room was under excellent management. Miss Meriam possesses *the* qualifications for a teacher

of children. She governs with ease and without noise; secures the affection, respect, and obedience of her scholars; is systematic and thorough in her instructions; and every thing about her room indicated neatness, order, interest, and industry. The school had made rapid progress in knowledge; and the examination at the close of the term gave entire satisfaction.

The winter term was under the supervision of Mr. Browne. The grammar school was taught by Mr. Stark. This gentleman possesses some rare qualifications for the business of instruction. He adopted great system in the classification of the scholars and the arrangement of the exercises. These peculiarities, with the unusual firmness and perseverance manifested, gave promise of great improvement. And but for one or two instances of insubordination, on the part of young men, which necessarily embarrassed the teacher in some degree, the highest expectations might probably have been realized. The rules which the teacher enforced were not of his own imposing. They were adopted by the district, printed and posted in the school house. They were salutary, and by no means oppressive, when properly construed, and there could have been no good cause for resisting them. They were adopted some time since; and the committee would suggest to the district the propriety of re-adopting, altering, or rescinding them, at their annual meeting. In his zeal for order, the teacher transcended his authority, a little, perhaps, in one or two instances, and the mode of punishment adopted may not have been the most judicious.

Notwithstanding this little interruption to the harmony of the school, very good progress was made, in general, by the several classes. Very general satisfaction was given and the attendance considerably increased. Not having had charge of this school before, the committee cannot compare this with former examinations. The upper department, however, seems to be not quite so forward as the grammar schools generally in the vicinity. The only apparent cause of this deficiency is the want of interest in parents. But very few were present at the close. Let this be remedied and this school possesses the means of arising and taking its place beside the best in town. Though the length of their terms is not as great as in our larger schools, yet the smaller number of scholars goes far to balance this disadvantage.

The primary department, which has been under the instruction of Miss Meriam for the last three years, was in admirable order. Great order and quiet prevailed throughout the school, whenever the committee visited it; and these, with industry and mildness in the teacher, could not fail of securing the attachment and improvement of the children. They were thoroughly and noiselessly trained, which constitutes the

true magic of school-keeping. If there was any fault, it was an indistinctness of pronunciation on the part of some, which is still too common in our schools, notwithstanding the introduction of the "Gradual Reader," which has wrought much improvement in this respect. We still too often hear *ment*, when unaccented, pronounced *munt*, and other similar inaccuracies. A little more attention to these particulars, would render the mode of instruction in this school, nearly perfect. And it is already, as a whole, as good as any primary school which has fallen under the observation of the committee. Several ladies came in at the examination; but a more liberal attendance on the part of parents would have much increased the interest of the occasion.

II. STATISTICS.

1. *Different Books, and Number of Scholars, by whom used.*

MISCELLANEOUS.	Worcester's History.	5	5
	Goodrich's History of the U. States.	26	8
	First Book of History,	4	4
	Watts on the Mind,	3	3
	Lincoln's Botany,	4	4
	Comstock's Philosophy,	10	6
	Book of Commerce,	12	12
	Day's Algebra,	1	1
	Wilkins' Astronomy,	1	1
	Colburn's Algebra.	1	1
ARITHMETIC.	Emmerson's,	66	8
	Colburn's,	128	5
	Adams',	95	4
GEOGRAPHY.	Smith's,	1	4
	Parley's,	35	4
	Olney's	91	2
GRAMMAR.	Smith's,	38	3
SPELLING.	National Spelling Book,	7	60
	North American Spelling Book,	276	14
READING.	Gradual Reader,	161	8
	National Reader,	192	12
	New Testament,	12	17
	Young Reader,	95	8
	Introduction to National Reader,	7	36
	Rhetorical Reader,	54	9
	American First Class Book,	5	5
DISTRICT No.		III.	IV.
		V.	X.
		Total.	

2. *Table of Teachers, Scholars, Money, &c.*

District.	Term.	Room.	Teachers.	Wages and Board per month.	No. of Weeks.	No. of Scholars.	Males.	Females.	Average Attendance.	Census of Scholars.	Money.
III.	1st	1	Misses Parkhurst and Ingalls,	\$32 00	21	112	51	61	52	400	\$ 738 72
		2	Miss Abbot,	16 00	21	80	40	40	53		
		3	Miss Wight,	16 00	21	98	50	48	73		
	2d	1	Mr. Pratt, and Miss Ingalls,	52 00	17	118	70	48	68		
		2	Miss Brastow,	16 00	17	83	39	44	35		
		3	Miss Wight,	16 00	17	92	57	35	55		
IV.	1st		Miss Wright,	11 68	14	20	10	10	14	31	130 59
	2d		Mr. Willoughby,	24 00	15	17	17		12		
V.	1st		Miss Sleeper,	11 66	9	25	14	11	17	28	125 05
	2d		Mr. Farley,	22 00	12	24	16	8	16		
X.	1st	1	Miss Greeley,	14 00	21	68	31	37	33	191	352 74
		2	Miss Meriam,	14 00	22	72	28	44	36		
	1st	1	Mr. Stark,	28 00	14	80	44	36	60		
		2	Miss Meriam,	14 00	14	53	23	30	35		
	2d	1									
		2									

III. GENERAL REMARKS.

1. In regard to the subject of instruction, the committee has but little to add to what was said in the last report. He would repeat the suggestion to teachers to pay more regard to spelling, from columns in the spelling-book. He would also recommend the more extensive use of the "Gradual Reader," and the closer attention of teachers to the principles and exercises in that work, as an efficient aid in forming accurate habits of reading and speaking.

2. In regard to discipline, much might be said. This is undoubtedly the most difficult part of school teaching. The principal secret of order in school, is to get the scholars all deeply interested in their studies. They should be kept at work, and so assisted, and their instruction so simplified and illustrated, and communicated in a spirit so kind and noiseless and familiar, that they shall forget each other, and the hours of school pass off without being tedious. A teacher of the right tact and disposition and experience can usually secure good order, in this way, if he is not placed in charge of so great a number that he cannot devote sufficient time to each to secure an interest. This is an evil in large schools. And yet there is usually as much trouble in regard to discipline in the smaller as in the larger schools.

Another secret of influence in the teacher is the appearance of reposing confidence in the scholars. He should never appear to be watching them and anticipating mischief. The

consciousness of being suspected begets ill feeling. Some teachers are in the habit of often turning suddenly round and casting a suspicious look toward some scholar whom they distrust; and when they turn the other way, the suspected scholar is apt to cast as evil an eye at the teacher with perhaps an accompanying gesture or grimace. Other teachers appoint scholars whom they call *monitors* to watch the school, and there is often much compromise and juvenile "log-rolling" between these young sentinels. Such a system of espionage often excites the element of mischief in a quiet scholar; and a spirit of trustfulness, in the teacher, will sometimes inspire a reckless lad with self-respect and redeem him from his waywardness.

Expulsion from school should be resorted to as seldom as possible. There are indeed, some turbulent and indocile scholars. But such stand in the greater need of education; and it is a very poor mode of cure to deprive them of the means of culture. Probably few scholars are ever reformed by expulsion from school. On the contrary, the tendency is to discourage from exertion by removing good motive, and thus render desperate.

There is a natural desire on the part of a teacher who is tried with an unruly scholar, to be relieved from the burden. And therefore the law wisely places the power of expulsion in the hands of the Superintending Committee, who is supposed to stand in a more disinterested position. If placed in the hands of the prudential committee, there might be a delicacy in acting, from fear of offending neighbors. And it is a duty undesirable and delicate enough in any hands.

And since so weighty consequences to the scholar are connected with it, it should never be done hastily or informally, and only as a last resort, when all other means have failed—when the scholar gives strong evidence of incorrigibility and it is thought necessary to give him over as too bad to be benefited by instruction, or to remain in school with safety to the other scholars.

When cases of difficulty occur which the teacher cannot manage, the superintending committee should be appealed to, who has authority to decide whether the difficulty arises from perversity in the scholar or incompetency in the teacher, and to dismiss either, as the facts may warrant. The following is the law as at present existing on this subject.

"And the said committee are furthermore empowered and required, on application made to them by any master or mistress of any school in their respective towns, or by any inhabitant of any district therein, at their discretion to order the expulsion of any scholar from any school in their respective towns, who will not obey and submit to the necessary and reasonable rules, orders and regulations of said school."

3. In reference to school-houses, the principal district in town, considering its means, seems to be most behind.

The inhabitants of the principal district in the adjoining town have repaired their building during the past year, at an expense of \$200. A proper degree of competition in regard to comfortable school-houses would be as profitable as in reference to any other kind of public buildings.

With a sincere desire that his single-handed efforts to serve the town, may not be unacceptable, and his inabilities charitably judged, the foregoing report is respectfully submitted.

L. C. BROWNE, } *Superintending
School Committee.*

Nashville, March 8, 1843.